

CASTRO PUT IN TRAP

Refused Permission to Land at Trinidad.

MUST GO TO VENEZUELA

Arrest Probable When French Ship Touches La Guayra.

WASHINGTON TIPS LONDON

Great Britain Believed to Have Acted on Request of This Government to Refuse Asylum.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 6.—At the urgent request of the State Department at Washington, communicated to the London foreign office, the British government has decided not to permit Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, to land at Trinidad.

Cipriano Castro is returning to the West Indies from Europe with the avowed purpose of recovering the presidency of Venezuela. He left France March 28 on board the steamer Guadeloupe. Where he purposes to land in the West Indies is not definitely known. His original intention was to leave the steamer at La Guayra, the port of Caracas, but the Venezuelan government at first refused its permission. Subsequently this refusal was withdrawn, and it was intimated that Castro could land on Venezuelan soil, but at his own peril. It was then said that Castro would leave the Guadeloupe at Trinidad to await developments and watch his opportunities from that port. It was also said that he might continue on to Colon for the same purpose.

The Guadeloupe is due at Trinidad April 10 and at Colon April 15.

The latest advices from Caracas intimated that Juan Vicente Gomez, the present president of Venezuela, contemplated resigning in favor of one of the vice presidents of the republic.

Confirmed in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Great Britain's change from a policy of non-interference in the situation that threatens today in the Caribbean to a decision not to allow Cipriano Castro to land at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is a friendly act to America and the other powers more directly interested in Venezuela.

It did not occur to Great Britain when the continental powers decided not to allow the former president of Venezuela to land in their West Indian ports that he might use the occasion to launch a campaign which possibly would end in unsettling the present pacific conditions in Venezuela.

As soon as the State Department pointed out, however, that the deposed dictator of Venezuela probably would cause trouble, the British government took action and instructed the officials at Port of Spain to prevent Castro from landing.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, April 6.—The steamer Guadeloupe, with Cipriano Castro, the former president of Venezuela, on board, arrived here today from France. He will stay in the hotel until he receives word from his way tomorrow. Her next stopping place is Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe. Senor Castro did not come ashore here.

State Department Advised.

There is something mysterious about the reception awaiting ex-President Castro when he arrives in Caribbean waters. Besides being a man without a country, the former President of Venezuela seems to be regarded everywhere as a most undesirable citizen. With the possible exception of Venezuela, all the ports of the Caribbean where it is possible for him to land seem to be closed to him.

The itinerary of the French steamship Guadeloupe, on which Castro took passage from Bordeaux, includes stops successively at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Santo Domingo, La Guayra, Venezuela territory, Haranauilla, Colombian territory, and Cumanaco, pseudo United States territory.

Great Britain, which has refused permission to land at Trinidad, and there are many excellent reasons why he may not deem it expedient to visit Venezuela under present conditions. Castro never was popular with the United States authorities. Therefore, he may not find a welcome on Colombian soil.

Under these circumstances the further progress of the distinguished outlaw will be watched with more than ordinary interest. There is evidently some understanding among the governments in this case. What the reasons are, however, is a state secret and may become known only through developments.

Done to Help Gomez.

Although it is not admitted at the State Department that this government requested that Castro be refused permission to land in Trinidad, it is very evident that the officials there are well aware that such action had been determined upon. It is conceded, also, that the action is decidedly to the interest of the present administration in Venezuela. Port of Spain is said to be the headquarters of Venezuelan malcontents, and Castro's arrival there would undoubtedly lead to political agitation, if not to a genuine movement against the Gomez administration.

As Castro is to be detained on board the French steamer until it arrives in Venezuelan territory, there is general anxiety as to what course of action the Venezuelan government will take with respect to him. In the absence of definite information on the subject the impression prevails in some quarters that Castro is being led into a trap from which he cannot possibly escape. It is represented that if Castro does not voluntarily land at Cumanaco or La Guayra he may be seized and placed in jail for trial on some one of the many charges that have been made against him.

In a Serious Predicament.

Under international law Castro is said to be amenable to Venezuelan jurisdiction for criminal proceedings whenever he is in Venezuelan territory, regardless of his being a passenger on a foreign steamship. It is asserted that it would be the duty of the French captain of the merchant steamer to surrender Castro to the Venezuelan authorities on the presentation of proper papers showing that he had been legally indicted for a criminal offense. Such action would not be possible, however, if the steamer were in the waters of a neutral country.

Regardless of what Venezuela proposes to do in the matter, it is beyond question that Castro is in a serious predicament, with the chances strongly against him.

BREAD LAW IS INVALID

Court of Appeals Sustains Lower Tribunal.

BAKERS WIN OLD FIGHT

Washington Corporation's Regulation Never Applied in District.

DECISION OF JUSTICE SHEPARD

Repealed by Amalgamation of 1871. Otherwise Different Justice for Different Parts of Community.

There is no bread law in the District of Columbia.

The local authorities have no right to compel the bakers to make loaves of bread of not less than sixteen nor more than eighteen ounces in weight. The bakers may make an individual loaf to serve each hotel guest, or a mammoth one to last a family all day.

This is the purport of the decision of the District Court of Appeals in an opinion by Chief Justice Shepard, rendered today. The court holds that the old bread regulation as to weight, enacted by the old corporation of Washington, never became a law of the District of Columbia, when in 1871 the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the old City of Washington were merged into the municipality of the District of Columbia.

Each of these old governing bodies had a bread law—no two of them were alike.

Repealed by Amalgamation.

The chief justice said that to hold the law repealed by the amalgamation of 1871 would leave a law holding bakers south of the boundary line to one regulation and leaving those located beyond that line free to disregard the rule.

The district bakers having received a number of offers to make contracts for bread of different weight from that established by the old bread regulation last summer, the mayor, Alexander Bell, of test of the validity of the regulation. George Hauf was chosen as the baker to violate the provision of the law in order to make a test case.

Case Tried in Lower Court.

Hauf notified the District authorities that on a certain day he would bake bread weighing only fifteen ounces.

Inspectors were sent to his bakery, and the bread, failing to make the required weight, was seized and an information filed in the Police Court against Mr. Hauf.

A summary judgment was rendered in the Police Court on the ground taken by the appellant—court in today's decision and on the question of right of contract, as he claimed the law abridged the right of the baker to enter into certain contracts.

Justices agreed with Mr. Bell and ordered the information quashed. The District sued out a writ of error to the District Court of Appeals.

Views of Bakers.

Speaking of the court's decision, the manager of one of the larger bakeries in the city said to see this thing turn out the way it has because the bread law was antiquated and had long ago outlived its usefulness. It was originally framed to meet some conditions in Georgetown. It has been tinkered so often that it seems foolish to try to produce a sixteen-ounce loaf by law.

"And the price of flour is such just now that on a certain day he would furnish sixteen-ounce loaves they would have to charge another cent for the bread. Every one is furnishing a fifteen-ounce loaf at present.

"With the law abolished there will be no change in the size of loaves or their price. Condition is always going to establish that.

"If the price of flour decreases the size of the loaves will increase. If it should go up, bakers can chop a little out of the dough and sell a lighter loaf for 5 cents.

"Of course bakers have been making loaves of all sizes. The bread law, called, has never bothered them. It has made small, individual loaves, or sandwich loaves, and there has been no requirement as to size."

A member of the firm of Corby Brothers said he deplored too much the decision of the court. He said it was a mistake to make people believe they are being robbed. He added:

"There is no more reason the authorities should prescribe the loaf of bread of a certain weight than there is that a newspaper company should be compelled to use a paper of a stated number of pages or columns.

"The decision of the court is welcomed by the master bakers. It will give us the power to make bread of any weight in the air in price to make a profit. But to compel us to make bread of a full pound loaf is to make us under present conditions from making a cent of profit."

A journeyman baker who was recently in business for himself declared that in the decision of the court of appeals he saw the light. He said that the law was a burden on the bakers and that the decision would be a relief to them. He said that the law was a burden on the bakers and that the decision would be a relief to them.

Commissioners Will Frame New Bread Law for District

The Commissioners will immediately frame a new bread law, fixing a standard loaf of bread to be sold in the District, and will submit it to Congress with a request for its enactment.

At the time the Commissioners decided to prosecute the appeal from the decision of Judge Kimball in the Police Court in declaring the bread law invalid they also expressed the opinion that a new bread law was desirable for the District, to enable consumers to know exactly how much they are getting.

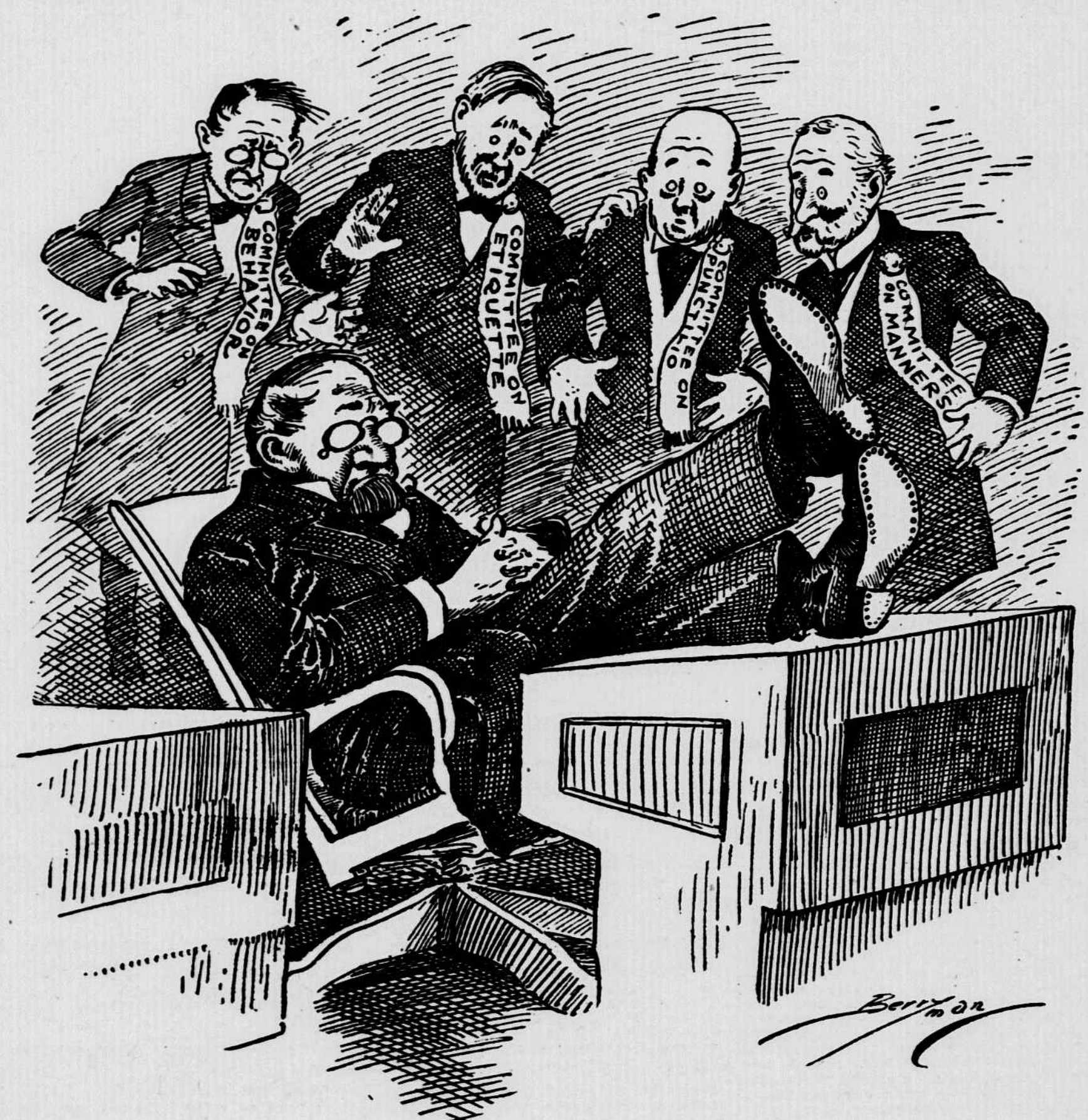
Commissioner West, when informed of the action of the Court of Appeals, today said:

"That is what I expected they would do. The Commissioners will now ask Congress for a new law fixing a standard loaf of bread."

Commissioner Macfarland declared that the Commissioners would have to ask Congress for a new law on the subject for the protection of the public. He said that the public opinion on the subject. He saw no reason, he said, why the price should not be raised if it could be shown that it was justified.

Mr. Babcock's Condition Better.

The condition of former Representative J. W. Babcock was reported late this morning to be a shade improved. He sat up for a while today. Mrs. Babcock is reported to be much better.



MANNERS IN THE HOUSE.
Suggesting Opportunities for Special Committees.

GOV. LILLEY SERIOUSLY ILL

FAMILY PHYSICIAN SUMMONED TO CONNECTICUT CAPITAL.

Declared That There Is No Immediate Danger—Has Been Under Nervous Strain Over a Year.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—The condition of Gov. George L. Lilley was reported this morning as grave. He is ill at the executive mansion, where he suffered a severe relapse last night. The affection of the nerves, which has been most pronounced in his stomach, appears to have gone to his heart and kidneys today.

A number of state papers were sent to Gov. Lilley to sign yesterday, as he has exercised the functions of his office since early last week. The change in his condition, therefore, comes as a surprise, and to those close to him has brought a sudden realization of his serious condition.

Gov. Lilley has been a vigorous man during the years he has been in public life. It was said today that while the governor was extremely ill there was no immediate danger. The impairment of the functions of the heart or kidneys, following up the exhaustion which he has suffered for nearly two weeks, contributed to the grave complications.

Long Under Nervous Strain.

Gov. Lilley has lived under great nervous strain for more than a year, with scarcely an opportunity for relaxation. He delivered an address at Bridgeport on St. Patrick's night, and then met a close personal friend and went to Summit, N. J., expecting to drop the cares of office for a week. He had no sooner reached there when he was repeatedly called to the telephone by interested persons.

Gov. Lilley could not understand this, and after being called out of bed a number of times at night to answer calls he became disgusted and soon left Summit and went to Lakewood.

As he could not secure rest there he started for home, and while on the train was taken with a chill. He went direct to Waterbury to transact business, but the cold which was developing forced him to return to Hartford. The physician ordered him to go to bed. Pneumonia was threatened, but this was avoided.

Family Physician Summoned.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 6.—Dr. Frederick G. Graves of this city, surgeon general on the governor's staff, and for a long time Gov. George L. Lilley's family physician, went to Hartford last night on an early evening train to attend to the governor. The barquentine was surprised at his display of vigor during the submarine boat investigation in Congress, as well as the gubernatorial campaign following.

ABANDONED VESSEL FOUND.

Norse Prince Tried to Save the Luarca, But Could Not.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Abandoned by her crew, badly battered by the sea and with several spars carried away, the waterlogged barkentine Luarca was encountered about 200 miles east of Cape Hatteras Sunday by the steamer Norse Prince, which arrived here today from Rio de Janeiro. The Norse Prince made an effort to save the abandoned barkentine, taking her in tow with considerable difficulty in the heavy weather which prevailed. The northwest gale and high sea, with the drag of the waterlogged vessel, however, proved too much for the tow line, which parted before a fair start could be made, and the Norse Prince was forced to abandon the Luarca. The barkentine had evidently been abandoned but a short time, as her chronometer had been wound only a few hours previously. Her forecast and jibboom had been carried away, and there was seven feet of water in her hold and she was still leaking badly. The Luarca, a Nova Scotia vessel of 92 tons, was bound from Turks Island for Providence last laden. The Norse Prince brought 128,000 sacks of coffee from Brazil.

SITE OF KEY FLAGPOLE.

Bronze Tablet Ready to Be Placed at Fort McHenry.

The bronze tablet to be placed on the flagpole at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., is ready to be put in position in a few weeks. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

The national ensign which inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner" was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814, flying from a pole occupying this position.

Sacred Heart Invades Brazil.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, superior general and founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, has arrived in Chicago from Brazil, where she recently opened a college for the higher education of women. This makes fifty-eight institutions established by the order in twenty-seven years.

CAR PLUNGES DOWN INCLINE

TWO BOYS KILLED AND SIX INJURED IN CRASH.

Cable Broke on Steep Grade—Passengers Returning From Night Work in Glass Factory.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—Two boys were killed and six others injured, several seriously, early today when a car on the St. Clair incline, running from Josephine street, Southside, to Mount Oliver, broke away about the center of the incline and plunged to the bottom.

The dead are:

Arthur Miller, sixteen years old, glassworker; head crushed, internally injured.

Albert Klenberger, fifteen years old, glassworker; head crushed.

The six injured were all young glassworkers employed at the D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, Southside.

Griffin Davis sustained a crushed arm. Amputation was necessary. The others were cut and bruised.

The eight young men, employed at night, had finished their duties and were going to their homes in Mount Oliver. The incline car was boarded and apparently there was nothing wrong until the car reached the center of the steep hill.

Without a moment's warning the cable broke. With fearful rapidity the car plunged backward. There was no opportunity to escape.

Before one could realize what had happened the car struck the "bumper" in the little frame station at the bottom, where it was smashed to debris. The impact caused the station to collapse and fall upon the splintered car and dead and injured passengers.

Heavy timbers fell upon the heads of Miller and Klenberger, the two dead, badly mauling them. It was some time before the injured could be extricated from the wreckage.

Except that the cable broke, no other explanation for the accident is given. An investigation is being made.

BARRED FROM COMMUNION.

Detroit Rector Puts Ban on the Inverted Basket Hat.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Girls who have the new spring hats like inverted baskets, with wide drooping brims that come down over their faces, had better not go to communion in them—at least not to St. George's Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Joseph Sheeran administers the rite. For the minister has found the latest headgear a great handicap in administering the sacrament.

When a row topped with the flower-bedecked baskets kneels at the chancel rail and leans forward slightly in the attitude of prayer the minister, standing on the other side, cannot see the faces. As he explained to his parishioners, he has to guess where the girls' mouths are, and he does not know whether he is getting the cup within two or three inches of the right place. It is most annoying.

"My experience leads me to object most decidedly to the wearing of the new Easter bonnets at communion," he told his parishioners.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Pittsburg and Vicinity Visited by Heavy Rain and Hail Storm.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—During a heavy electrical, rain, wind and hail storm throughout this city and vicinity today John Soles, thirty-five years old, a wealthy coal operator of Oakhill, near here, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. Soles was driving near one of his mines when the accident occurred. The storm lasted for several hours, during which a number of small streams on the outskirts of the city overflowed their banks and flooded many cellars. The lightning and thunder were especially severe.

Poor Roads for Pathfinding Car.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—The New York-Seattle Thomas pathfinding motor car left Hignsville, Mo., fifty miles east of Kansas City, today. The car left St. Louis Sunday morning for the west, but encountered poor roads.

DEADLY TORNADO IN ILLINOIS

TWO KILLED, MANY HURT AND BIG PROPERTY LOSS.

Fatalities in Demolished Homes at Pittsburg, Where Church Is Blown Down.

MARION, Ill., April 6.—Two persons were killed, many others hurt and considerable property damaged by a tornado which struck this city and vicinity today.

The deaths occurred in Pittsburg, a village six miles northeast of here. The victims were crushed in the collapse of their homes. So far as can be learned these were the only fatalities. The Methodist Church there also was blown down.

The storm came from the southwest and was preceded and followed by heavy rains. In the business section of Marion several store buildings were partly demolished. In the residence section many small homes occupied by miners' families were unroofed.

The monetary loss is \$150,000.

The Marion State and Trust Bank and a number of offices were partly blown down. The African Methodist Church was also wrecked.

BOY DIES FROM BURNS.

Succumbs to Flames That Killed Mother and Sister.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, April 6.—John Pettinato, an Italian boy, seven years old, who tried to rescue his mother and sister from being burned to death last night, received injuries from which he died early this morning at the Harlem Hospital.

About 6 o'clock last night Mrs. Pettinato was getting supper ready, but the fire didn't burn well. Accordingly she poured kerosene into the stove. The explosion which followed immediately showered her with blazing oil. The sound of the explosion was heard by many of the neighbors. Sulphurous smoke and the light of flames dancing in the kitchen were seen through the window. The woman trembled when she was asked to tell the story of the tragedy.

She could not break in the locked door of the flat, and some one else ran to turn in an alarm.

Mrs. Pettinato was found nearly dead on the floor. She was carried out and died a minute or two later, just when the fireman arrived. The two children, John and his sister Rea, did their best to save their mother. They were too little to reach up to the sink to get water, so they tried to put out the flames by throwing meal on her dress. Their own clothes caught fire while they were doing so. Rea died shortly after at the Harlem Hospital, but it was hoped for several hours that the little fellow might survive, but he died this morning.

HITS AT ROOSEVELT

French Newspapers Caustic in Their Comments.

CALLED "MODERN CAESAR"

Reporters at Naples Find Him "Absorbed in Himself."

HAS "DISPOSITION TO PREACH"

Credited With Saying That An American President Has More Power Than Kings.

PARIS, April 6.—The French press is displaying great interest and curiosity in Theodore Roosevelt.

"When the Caesar of modern democracy goes hunting Europe, Asia, Africa and America climb to their windows and watch the caravan of publicity pass," is the way one of the papers describes Mr. Roosevelt's journey to east Africa.

A majority of the French correspondents sent to Naples to chronicle the impressions of Mr. Roosevelt say that the former President of the United States is absorbed in himself. They describe his cabin as filled with his own books and littered with photographs of himself and the members of his family. They say that the only object not relating to Mr. Roosevelt himself in his cabin was a photograph of Emperor William bearing the imperial signature in green ink.

Disposition to Preach.

Mr. Roosevelt talked freely, but principally about himself and his work, the correspondents said, and he manifested a disposition to "preach." In his conversation he touched upon his Knickerbocker ancestry and his experiences as a ranchman in the far west. Turning to politics, he said he had been elected to the presidency as a representative of honesty against the power of gold.

"I have always maintained that probity in private life is indispensable to public life," Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as saying. "I have fought the old kings and the steel emperors; they tried to break my back, but my back is still intact. The truth is, they showed less resistance than I expected. The feudal barons of modern France have less energy than the feudal lords of ancient Europe."

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt referred to his pride in the presidency and the increases in the American navy and army. "By preparing for war," the former President is quoted as having said, "I was able to calm the impetuosity of young America against Japan."

"More Powerful Than a King."

Mr. Roosevelt is further quoted as having said that the President of the United States was more powerful than any constitutional monarch of Europe. He pointed out, the French correspondents aver, that he possessed the power of veto; that he appointed the entire diplomatic corps and the high governmental functionaries, and that he was a maker of treaties with only the consent of the Senate, which he characterized as the "national regulator."

He said that for two years, while President, he had been in fighting the trusts and that he rejoiced that he had left behind an America, where the only king was the state.

"The machinery of state will now roll on without me," Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as saying, "but with the impetus I have given Mr. Taft, my good successor, will continue to run. I shall be glad to increase the army and navy and check the trusts if they again become too obnoxious."

Kaiser's "Better Breeding."

One of the French correspondents concludes his account of Mr. Roosevelt's visits to Naples with these words:

"Mr. Roosevelt is impatient to reach the hunting grounds. He said no word of the beauties of Naples or of the art treasures to be seen there. He understands nothing of these gateways to an ancient civilization, of these eternal constellations in the sky of history. Emperor William displayed nobler breeding when he asked to be left alone before a marble bust affirmed the eternity of beauty."

"Mr. Roosevelt has no time to lose; he is off to the hunt with much noise. If the wild beasts of the desert are not warned it is because they do not receive the newspapers."

ROOSEVELT MEETS KING.

Greets Italian Monarch on Board Battleship at Messina.

MESSINA, April 6.—King Victor Emmanuel and Theodore Roosevelt met this afternoon on board the Italian battleship Re Umberto in Messina harbor.

The Re Umberto came down to the Strait of Messina with the King and Queen of Italy on board. She left Anzio yesterday and arrived here this morning.

Mr. Roosevelt came from Naples on board the steamer Admiral. The weather on the run down was beautiful. The Admiral arrived at Messina at 1:35 o'clock.

CONFERENCE OVER BALKANS.

British Secretary Not Prepared to Say Whether It Is Possible.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, April 6.—In the house of commons today Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question, said he could not state whether a European conference on Balkan affairs would or would not be held.

The operation of the treaty of Berlin was at present the subject of negotiation between the signatory powers, and settlements, in so far as they might involve alterations in the treaty, would require the assent of all the signatories. This, however, Sir Edward said, he trusted would soon be given.

WILL NAME R. E. SLOAN

President Selects New Governor for Arizona.

YOUNG TO BE SECRETARY

Ex-Senator Fulton of Oregon May Not Receive Judgeship.

NEW JERSEY BACKS LANNING

Visiting Teachers and Pupils Callers at White House—Spencer Adams for Commissioner.

An important conference at the White House resulted in President Taft today deciding to send to the Senate the nominations of Richard E. Sloan of Prescott to be Governor of Arizona and George U. Young also of Prescott, to be secretary of the territory.

The selections were made after great care and are intended to solidify the factional troubles in the territory so as to have a compact party when Arizona is admitted to statehood at the next regular session of Congress. Ralph H. Cameron, the republican delegate from the territory, succeeding Mark Smith, a democrat, and Hoval A. Smith, republican territorial chairman, have been in conference with Frank H. Hitchcock and Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department for several weeks regarding the outlook. They held several conferences yesterday, and the situation was taken up with President Taft this morning.

Arizona has long been thought to be democratic, but when Delegate Cameron defeated the former unbeatable Mark Smith the republicans began to take hope and their mood around for plans that would result in harmonizing all factions. Gov. Kibbey had served four years as chief executive of the territory, and President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate for another four years, but the nomination failed of confirmation, there being much opposition from various sources.

Not Identified With Combinations.

Judge Sloan was picked for governor because he has not been identified with the opposing interests and combinations. He has served with general satisfaction as associate justice of the territorial supreme court, and is recognized as a clean man. He was not a candidate for election today, but he was under pressure, at the loss of considerable salary. Neither was George U. Young a candidate for the territory, but he was strongly endorsed for governor. He is a well-to-do business man in the territory, having been identified with many of its most important business enterprises for years, and in taking the minor position which he has accepted he will do so at a financial sacrifice.

John E. Page, the present secretary of the territory, was sent a telegram today by Secretary Ballinger asking him to resign his position in order to make room for Sloan and territorial harmony.

Fulton May Not Land.

It is now regarded as certain that ex-Senator Fulton of Oregon will not be named as federal judge in Oregon under the act of last Congress creating a new district. President Taft personally has a high opinion of Mr. Fulton and has earnestly desired to appoint him to the bench. The old factional troubles in the state, however, have brought forward many charges. None of these, it was stated, had been substantiated, but to amount to serious consideration, but the President wishes, if possible, to name a man who is not subject to bitter opposition. Mr. Fulton, however, is considered doubtful by many of the callers who have talked with the President.

President Taft told Senator Bankhead of Alabama today that he would not settle the case of Judge Huntley of the northern district of Oregon for more than two weeks. Proceeding on the same basis as in the case of ex-Senator Fulton, the President told Senator Bankhead that he was not ready to name Judge Huntley being nominated to the Senate. Charges have been pending against him for some time, and opposition to him has steadily continued for more than two years. He personally appeared before the President a few days ago and defended himself against the charges. He said that he was not ready to resign, but that he was not ready to defend himself against the charges. He said that he was not ready to resign, but that he was not ready to defend himself against the charges.

New Jersey Men Name Lanning.

Judge William M. Lanning of New Jersey was today presented to the President for appointment as judge of the third circuit of the United States, to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Judge George M. Dallas. This circuit is composed of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. Judge Lanning was appointed by President Taft in 1904. He is a well-known lawyer and has been a member of the New Jersey bar since 1880. He is now seventy years of age.

Many School Pupils Received.

President Taft at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon shook hands with more than 1,200 high school pupils and teachers from New England states now in Washington on their Easter vacations. The city has been full of high school youngsters for weeks and many of them have been given opportunity to see the President. The crowd today was the largest yet received.

The White House states today that there is no truth in published stories that Manchester, Mass., has been selected by President and Mrs. Taft for their summer home. Many offers have been received, but there will be no rush about accepting one of them.

Adams for Commissioner.

The White House today declines to deny or confirm the reports from North Carolina that ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams of that state has been offered the position of internal revenue commissioner when John G. Capers returns to the practice of law. Mr. Capers, it is stated, has been asked to remain indefinitely where he is, but he has given no intimation of how